IT Unit 3

Topic 2

# Ch. 2, Data Analytics: Drawing Conclusions, Part 1

**Data types & data structures,** p 121-123

1. Why is data categorised into types?

* Data is categorised into types so it can be stored efficiently and processed effectivity. The basic data type can also be subdivided into more specific variants.

1. List some of the most common types. And sub-types.

* Data types
* Character
* String (text)
* Boolean
* Numeric
* Date time
* Timestamp
* Date
* Time
* Floating point
* Single precision
* Double precision
* Integer
* Long integer
* Short integer
* Byte

1. Distinguish between how a spreadsheet (Excel) deals with data types compared with a database (Access).

* Spreadsheet applications guess what data type of data to use and sometimes guess incorrectly. If you enter 01/02 into a cell in excel it will be interrupted as a date, this can ultimately be fix with just changing the cells data type.
* Databases have formal fields, records and tables structure, while spreadsheets do not. In spreadsheets, cells do not need defined as containing certain data types.

1. Describe the data structure of a database file.

* Database file has lots of different ways of displaying data such as tables, queries, reports and forms. These are the 4 common object use in database to display data, tables are use just enter the primary data, query then are used to select specific columns from tables and display it to find meta data, reports are just another way of looking at data and forms are just ways of making data input easiler.